...alisbury ... Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ... C. ... [VOL. ... NO. 601.

TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian are as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid, and no subscription will be taken for a less period than six months. Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[The following well written article, which we copy from the Newbern Sentinel, explained the publication of the proceedings of the Internal Improvement meeting which was holden in this place on the 3rd ultimo. We ask for it an attentive perusal. It contains much valuable information, upon a subject, in which many of us feel a deep interest.]

Ed. Car.

No subject has ever been suggested, of more vital importance to the people at large, and none, upon the adoption of which, with promptitude and vigor, seems so intimately to depend the future destiny of the State. To a well digested and promptly executed system of internal intercourse, is mainly to be attributed the present extraordinary prosperity of all the States north of us, and to the extension and multiplication of all practicable means of home commerce, their energies, talents and funds, are at this moment, principally directed. The effects already produced in New York and Pennsylvania, are stupendous; and when all their gigantic, but practicable schemes shall have been effected, who can predict the extent of their prosperity?—Shall North-Carolina witness their astonishing career, and not profit by the example? she whose population nearly approaches that of either of the above states, when they commenced their works—and whose peculiar and natural disadvantages, call more imperatively upon her citizens, to overcome and counteract them—Some system, in which the people can unite, and upon which should be brought to bear, the whole power and resources of the State, is in our opinion, indispensable to, we had almost said, its *future safety*. Unless something is done, and speedily too, to arrest the tide of emigration, which is fast desolating some of the fairest portions of it, we fear the day is not very distant, when the halls of our fathers will be closed to many forever, and the name of Carolina, be called to mind in some far off land, only to awaken regret for lost blessings, which a little energy and a little exertion, would have secured to us and our posterity. Let not this reproach be ours—a remedy is in our power, and we are rejoiced to see that our western friends have taken up the matter in good earnest. We will most cordially unite in all things, promotive of the contemplated end, and earnestly recommend it to the serious attention of our readers. We can no longer delay—the moment is a critical one. Now during the sitting of this very legislature, is the time to commence the good work—the cry is general,—our trade is lost—business is declining. How shall we avert the threatened calamity? The reply is obvious—husband your own resources, concentrate within the State, its whole internal trade, ship your own produce, buy from your own importers your supplies, save the tribute, annually paid to South Carolina, Virginia and the North, and the gloom which now impends over us all, will soon give place to joy and prosperity. A well written essay, which appeared some months since, in the Farmers' and Miners' Journal, called the public attention to this subject, and asked for information in regard to the advantages of Beaufort, for purposes of commerce. This information we have since acquired, with the necessary accuracy, and have no doubt, it will surpass the hope of our western friends.

We address ourselves more particularly to them at this time, as the facts which we shall develope, have long been familiar to many of our neighboring readers. If, then, we understand the suggestion of the west, it is to adopt some plan of internal improvement, which shall pass through the entire centre of the State, as nearly as circumstances will allow, and terminate at Beaufort Harbor, as the final place of export. To this we respond most cordially—we believe it to be necessary, practicable, within the resources of the State and the best plan that can be devised for the benefit of the whole. How do facts bear us out? We commence with the sea port, and will endeavor to shew that Beaufort harbor, as it is called, unites natural advantages for a shipping port, equal to any on the whole southern coast, from Norfolk to Pensacola. Before however, proceeding to detail, it may be well to correct a mistake, into which the general reader, guided only by the map, is likely to fall, viz: The town of Beaufort is not the immediate spot to which the scheme will lead, that place not having depth of water for large vessels, to approach within a mile and a half, to two miles. But by reference to the map, it will be seen that the North River unites within the sound or Beaufort Harbor, as the waters there are generally called, about three miles east of Beaufort, at a point called Chaney on Price's map. Upon this spot, a town was laid off and incorporated by act of Assembly in 1816, by the name of Lenoxville, where some small buildings have been erected, and a steam saw mill, which is now in successful operation. To this place vessels of the largest class, likely to be employed, can at all times approach with ease, and it is only about 4 miles from the sea. Beaufort Harbor is easily defended in time of war—its contiguity to Cape Look Out renders it unsafe cruising ground for foreign ships; and the general government aware of its importance, as proved by the late war, have nearly completed extensive fortifications on the south side of the inlet, which will have entire command of the harbor. 2d. The Bar affords sufficient water of uniform depth, and had in September last, 16 feet at low, and twenty feet at high water, and 22 at spring tides, is about a mile wide, affording room for a ship to beat up against a head wind and after crossing the bar, which is narrow, from the sea swash, the depth immediately increases 4 or 5 fathoms, and continues so up to a fine roadstead called the Banks Channel, where a fleet of 200 sail might ride in perfect security, and immediately under the guns of Fort Macon. From this to Lenoxville or Channey, the same depth may be carried to with a few yards of the point; the water then shallows to 12 feet but for a very limited space, and may easily be deepened by dredging-boats [illegible] afforded to the ships [illegible].

The facts above, that [illegible] to all times, that at all times trade to this place would [illegible] good security—indeed a [illegible] have been [illegible] with [illegible] A vessel at [illegible] perfect [illegible] voyage in as [illegible] not. It is [illegible] (we assert it [illegible]) to [illegible] upon the [illegible] it is almost entirely [illegible] this [illegible] whole the 6th subscription is [illegible] thing to obstruct the [illegible] ocean, and in a [illegible] dry bluff—and a [illegible] of the sea, the sound, &c. and is a beautiful location for it. It is also contiguous to large bodies of live oak, pine and cedar lately and [illegible] as a naval depot. It may be made to have intercourse with all the towns on the waters of Pamlico and Albemarl sounds, and of course, with the Chesapeake. Thus we make distance, as [illegible] and artificial, depth of water, facility of ingress and egress, safety from tempests, harbor, and above all, health. These circumstances being enumerated, however, we are then compelled to say, that they have hitherto been of an little benefit to the State at large, as if a continued [illegible] to them. Attempts [illegible] have been made to connect this harbor with the [illegible] of Neuse River, but on so diminutive a scale and (with deference to [illegible] it) so unfortunate a selection of location, as almost entirely to defeat the object of its friends. Recently the attention of the general government has been drawn to a route between the North River, emptying into Beaufort Harbor, and Adams' Creek, flowing into Neuse directly north of it, and a survey made by the Engineer department. This was done with a view to a canal of 10 feet depth, for sea-going vessels, of 150 to 200 tons, to pass through and found to be practicable—both streams at each end of the line, affording sufficient water, and the distance not exceeding 11 miles, and through a very flat country. Thus it seems that a narrow neck of land, not exceeding 11 miles in breadth, divides three fourths of this State, from one of the finest harbors and sea ports in the union—and for want of another good outlet to the sea, at least 500,000 people are daily becoming "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to their neighbors,—when single act of the legislature, would remove the difficulty, and place the "Old North State" on a proper footing in the confederacy. If a canal, connecting, the waters above referred to, should be opened, it seems to us, that the grand difficulty would be surmounted, and that by a well devised system of canals and rail-roads west, the extremes of the State become united in friendly connexions, and realize at last, the beneficial effects of reciprocal interests.

Our main object has been to second the movements at Salisbury, and as far as in our power, to awaken attention to the subject, and to inform the public of the localities, more immediately around us. To wiser heads than ours, we submit the task of devising the means of getting west of Neuse river; that it is practicable, let Baltimore, carrying its rail-road, and Pennsylvania her canals, for hundreds of miles, over successive ranges of mountains, conclusively prove; but it is important to our future prosperity who can deny.—We beg leave to refer members of the present legislature, friendly to the matter, to the intelligent representatives from Carteret, who are intimately acquainted with all the facts above stated, and will no doubt, more than corroborate them.

From the Message of Gov. VROOM of New-Jersey, we learn, that—

"The two great works of Internal Improvement, the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, are advancing steadily to their completion. The latter will be put in operation from Amboy to Bordentown early next season, and will, it is confidently thought, be immediately profitable. The canal is upon an adequate scale. The Rail Road from Patterson to the Hudson, has been commenced under favorable circumstances, and promises great advantages. The route of the contemplated Rail Road from Elizabethtown to Summerville was surveyed last summer. Its extension is recommended to the Delaware."

Important Decision.—At a late term of Over and Terminer in Gloucester county, N. J. Chief Judge Ewing presiding, on an indictment for murder, a Juror applied to the Court to be released from serving, on the ground of conscientious scruples, with regard to the punishment of death. In consequence of the declarations of the Juror, he was challenged by the Prosecuting Attorney. The ground given was "that the Juror cannot conscientiously find a verdict of guilty on this indictment under any circumstances, that such is his belief and conviction of the punishment of death, that he will not, whatever may be the evidence, find the prisoner guilty of the charge contained in this indictment, inasmuch as such verdict may subject the prisoner to a sentence of death."

The counsel of the prisoner demurred to the challenge; after argument the challenge was sustained by the Court, and the Juror set at liberty.

The smallest coin in Venice was called a *gazette*, and as the first newspapers printed there were sold for that sum a-piece, they were thence called gazettes.

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[illegible] were paid for tonnage [illegible] cod fishing vessels, [illegible] in 1828, [illegible] dollars. Since General Jackson has been in office, owing to [illegible] vigilance, the sum has been reduced about $31,000, and the amount now paid is about $4800, yearly. It is computed that on an average each vessel receives $200 bounty, so that there are 900 bounty vessels now engaged in the cod fishery. In the district of Barnstable the fishing bounties amount to $12,000, shewing by this computation that 210 vessels are engaged in that district, in this branch of business. It is computed that on an average, each fisherman takes 300 quintals of fish, and that he uses one bushel, or 56 pounds of salt to cure each quintal, or 300 bushels for his 300 quintals. The duty was, previous to Gen. Jackson's administration, 29 cents per 56 pounds being $60 for the quantity consumed for each vessel, or 12,000 dollars for the whole 210 vessels employed in that district; add to this, 10 per ct. profit, which the seller would charge on these duties, which he would do, the same as he would charge a profit on the original cost of the Salt, and we have a total of *thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars*, which the fishermen of Barnstable, in the Cod-fisheries, pay to sustain the Salt makers. How much more it costs, for this purpose, those concerned in other fisheries, we have no means at hand of ascertaining. Surely with these facts before us, we are justified in saying, that the hardy fishermen of Barnstable would be benefitted by a repeal of the Salt duty.

In regard to this subject, we will further briefly remark, that there are probably in the Union 2,000,000 of families—that they consume on an average at least five bushels of Salt each, yearly—that of this ten millions of bushels, Barnstable does not furnish more than 500,000, and to protect them, the Hingham Gazette would have the Salt duty continued, which takes from the consumers two millions of dollars annually.

Perhaps the genius of the American System, and the nature of the false pretences by which it is recommended by the monopolists, could not be better characterized in fewer words, than in the following old maxim and its illustration:

A Knave's Invention.—The first consideration with a knave is, how to help himself; and the second, how to do it with an appearance of helping you. Dionysius, the tyrant, stripped the statue of Jupiter Olympus of a robe of massy gold and substituted a cloak of wool, saying "Gold is too cold in winter and too heavy in summer. It behooves *us to take care of Jupiter.*"

A Missouri paper of the 1st ult. mentions that there was great mortality from small pox among the Pawnee Indians, nearly a whole tribe of about 3,500 having died—and that the number of deaths daily, was so great that the dead could not be buried. The supposed cause of the disease being so fatal, was, that the patients as soon as seized were plunged into cold water. *Evening Post.*

The Western Annotator, published at Salem, (Indiana,) contains a statement of Gold having been found near Bedford, in that State, in considerable quantities. *Mercury.*

The receipts at the Philadelphia Custom House, for the fiscal year 1831, exceed those for the same period in 1830 by the sum of $1,321,963. *ib.*

A TARIFF SHAVE.

To the Editors of the N. York Evening Post.

Gentlemen—I came to your city to attend the Tariff Convention, not as a delegate, but for information, being a thorough convert to the newly invented philosophy called the American System. I was attracted this morning into a barber's shop in —— street, by the sign *American Shaving.* The chair, which was honored with the special attendance of the master of the shop, being vacated at the moment I entered, I placed myself in it through the invitation of a nod from that gentleman, which seemed a recognition of my character and pretensions.

My phisiognomy was immediately covered with a home-made lather of soap, while the perfumes were such that [illegible] gathered the [illegible] for the cod fisheries and [illegible] effects of the last duty upon those [illegible] the fishery.

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My phisiognomy was immediately covered with a home-made lather of soap, while the perfumes were such that [illegible] overcome by this unanswerable argument, I retired under the consolation of this patriotic reflection that whatever may be my sufferings, the country went through the revolutionary war* for the system, adopted the constitution for the system, and derived all its glory, except that of the last detestable war, from the system, and that it would be treason and infamy to abandon it now.

HOME MADE.

*N. B. I have discovered, since the address of Mr. Everett to the American Institute, that tea which was thrown over board in the Boston harbor, was manufactured in England, and that it was destroyed by our patriotic forefathers to encourage the raising of the article here.

ATHEISM—AN EXTRACT.

Miserable is the blindness of the mental eye; terrible is [illegible] darkness that bounds over the soul in its mysterious gloom. Better would it be to live in all worldly pain with a blessed futurity awaiting your approach; like sweet happiness and love, prepared for the weary wanderer over the ocean of darkness and storm, than feel the consciousness of the present being bewildered with the withering idea that being must end. Better that we were drenched in long ages of agony, triumphing over the gloomy desolation of the heart, if it may only end at last, than to think that the joyless soul can be hurried from its blessed and beautiful career of hope and life into that eternal lethargy, that dreamless slumber—that annihilation of thought, feeling and affection, never again to be awakened in their delicious existence.—Such an idea to an aspiring mind would come over all its young affections as blasting as the poisonous air of Arabia upon the flowers which withered at its touch. The idea is revolting to reason. To be no where in all the wide and interminable extent of this vast creation; while the sun's bright ray yet shines as it was wont to—and the moon yet wheels in her beautiful circle, serene and undecaying midst the storms of time—while all the universe keeps on in the same undeviating and revolution; turning and returning from year to year, and age to age; and yet to be apart from all these things, to hold no hope no joy nor sympathy in their unchanging and noiseless perfection.—The sense of life of life eternal; the joy of virtue and innocence; the young budding hopes of future bliss; the great and absorbing love; the adoration of beautiful woman; all cut off in their dream-like being, and that most brilliant and wonderful creation of God, the soul of his creature, just as it was opening to the warmth of its faculties, to the energies of its inconceivable nature, to be hurled into the deep and tremendous nothingness which drowns the young spirit in the blackest night forever and for ever.

The New York papers make honorable mention of certain curious caricatures now "being exhibited in the good city of Gotham, intended to burlesque the military capabilities' of that martial metroplis. They are highly interesting, instructive and *picturesque.* A new military prodigy has arisen and assumed the formidable *Nomme de Gurerre* of Napoleon of NAPOLEON THE REFORMER; who [illegible] insures, his gratification quite a la mode d'Apotemite, and gathers about [illegible] a host of ragamuffins that would do honor to a masquerade in Bedlam. Napoleon himself is described as altogether *indescribable.* He wears a green coat, buff breeches and jack boots, is armed with a pot-metal broad-sword, and strikingly to resemble the handle of a frying pan, and the brigade of tatterdemalions go through with the *fantasticalities* pertaining to their *profession*, with a precision of comicality, and with a regularity of confusion, worthy of their undoubted destiny. Most of them are accoutred with crook neck squash shells by way of succedaneum for powder horns, and wear shells for epaulettes an ornament with [illegible] we have seen other military [illegible] decorated, whilom. The papers do not furnish any details of disasters during this eventful campaign, except the death of an individual run over by a carriage, and the [illegible] peril of Napoleon's nose; which [illegible] off in the ardour of action, but happily recovered. *Com. Journ.*

Spectral Illusions.—A lady whom I attended some years ago, in a slight feverish disorder, saw distinctly a party of ladies and gentlemen sitting around her bedchamber, and a servant hanging something on a tray. The same continued, in a greater or less degree, for several days, and was varied by spectacles of castles and churches, of a very brilliant appearance, as if they had been built of finely cut chrystal. The patient had from the first, a full impression that this was a morbid affection of vision connected with the fever, [illegible] causing herself and attendants [illegible] ning and describing the changes in the scenery. A gentleman, who was also a patient of mine, of an irritable habit and liable to a variety of uneasy sensations in his head, was sitting alone in his dining room in the twilight, the room door being a little open; he saw distinctly a female figure enter, wrapt in a mantle, and the face concealed in a large black bonnet. She seemed to advance a few steps towards him and then stop. He had a full conviction that the figure was an illusion of the vision, amused himself for some time by watching it; at the same time observing that he could see through the figure, so as to perceive the lock of the door, and other objects behind it. At length, when he moved his body a little forwards, it disappeared. *Abercrombie on Intellectual Powers.*

Rail road experiment.—An experiment was lately made, on the rail road near Bordentown New Jersey, which was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens, comprising most of the members of the Legislature of that State. A locomotive engine, and an elegant car, sufficiently large to contain thirty persons, passed and repassed upon the rail road, a distance of about one mile and a quater, a number of times, filled with passengers. Its greatest speed was said to be from 35 to 40 miles an hour. The company are said to be proceeding with great despatch in finishing the road, which it is thought will be completed in the course of the next summer.

Chillicothe Canal.—It is but a few weeks since we announced the opening of this canal—one of the connecting links of the chain of navigation which unites the Lakes with the Mississippi—and we have already the following information of its gratifying results.—The Maysville Eagle of the 6th, says—

"INTERNAL NAVIGATION. The opening of canal navigation to Chillicothe, has reduced the price of [illegible] that place from *eighty-seven* to [illegible] cents per bushel—and what is more remarkable, a dealer in leather, *from Boston*, has purchased a large quantity of that article *in Chillicothe*, and sent it to that city by way of the Ohio Canal!" *U. S. Telegraph.*

EQUITY BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

Monday Nov. 28th.

SENATE.

Resolved, That the committee on the militia laws and the public arms be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law giving the Governor power to furnish the different volunteer companies in this State with arms, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, presented the following resolution, which was read, and, on his motion, ordered to lie upon the table, viz:

Resolved, &c.—That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to resist and oppose an extension or revival of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. M'Farland presented the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas much dissatisfaction exists among the citizens of this State, owing to the late insurrectionary movements among our negro population, which was instigated by a negro preacher; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws of this State, as to prevent Negroes, bond or free, preaching; also to impose a penalty on all persons who shall, directly or indirectly, allow negroes to assemble on his or their land, either by night or day, except it be at a preaching by white persons.

On motion of Mr. Cowper, of Gates,

Resolved, That the committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to slaves, free persons of color, and incendiary publications, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting every owner from allowing his slave to go at large, and make or propose any contracts, or undertake any work whatsoever, or to execute any jobs in any form or mode, unless such owner shall have previously, in every such case, made the contract himself; and also stipulated to receive the proceeds himself, with leave to report by bill by otherwise.

Resolved, That the committee on the militia laws and public arms be instructed to inquire whether any and what amendments are necessary to the laws prescribing the mode of ordering out the militia of this State in cases of insurrection or invasion; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Seawell,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing an agent to collect evidence, and attend to the surveying the lands of which are the subject of a suit now pending in the Supreme Court of this State, instituted by the Attorney General in behalf of the State, to vacate certain grants of land lying in the Cherokee nation; and that the committee be directed further to inquire into the expediency of adopting any measures that they may deem necessary for the protection of the rights of the State in relation to said lands.

Bills presented, read the first time and passed.

—By Mr. Guinn, a bill directing the Governor to convey certain lands to the county of Macon, and to establish Franklin Academy. Ordered to be referred to a select committee. Messrs. Guinn, Parham, Simmons, Williams and Brittain, were appointed to form said committee. By Mr. Allen, a bill to repeal an act, passed in the year 1829, entitled an act for the improvement of the road from the Old Fort, in Burke, to Ashville, in Buncombe. By Mr. Martin of Rockingham, a bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State; which was ordered to be laid upon the table and be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A bill was presented by Mr. Emmit which passed its present reading to repeal an act passed at the Session of the Legislature in the year 1830, entitled an act to prohibit the circulation in this State, after the time therein specified, of Bank notes under the denomination of five dollars issued by the Banks of other States.

A message from the Senate was received informing that they had passed the engrossed bill to repeal part of an act passed in the year 1827 prescribing the manner in which lands should thereafter be advertised for sale for taxes in the counties of Anson and Surry; and the engrossed resolution directing the Clerks of the two Houses to purchase certain books—The bill above mentioned was read, and, on motion of Mr. Wyche, laid on the table.—The resolution was also read, amended and passed.

Bills presented & passed their first reading.

By Mr. Courts, a bill to regulate costs in certain cases. By Mr. Whitaker, a bill to amend the 10th section of the act of Assembly, chap. 997; passed in the year 1819, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquised by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. By Mr. Monk, a bill to prevent protracted and vexatious litigation, by enlarging the jurisdiction of justices of the peace out of court.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of incorporating the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and that it is required of the Legislature of this privileges granted by this State; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Mr. Seawell, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire whether the House in which the Legislature is convened is within the limits of the City of Raleigh &c. &c. made a favorable report thereon; which was read, and, on Mr. S's motion, ordered to be laid upon the table, and be printed, one copy for each member.

Mr. Guinn presented the following resolution, which was read and laid upon the table:

Resolved That the committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the mode of receiving payment on the bonds, given for the purchase of the Cherokee lands; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Brownrigg presented resolutions to the following effect, which were read the first time and passed. That the Governor be requested to have all the maps, drawing's and plans lately in the possession of the Engineer of this State placed in his office; that those requiring repairs, be repaired at the expense of the State, to be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Governor, and be kept under his care, subject to the further disposition of the General Assembly: That the Governor be requested to employ an agent to arrange and put in order the papers belonging to the both Houses, and others saved during the burning of the State House; that he cause them to be delivered to the proper officers of the State, and that the expenses of so doing be defrayed by the Public Treasurer on the warrant of the Governor.

Bills presented. By Mr. Caldwell, a bill to prevent the falling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing the channel of the South Yadkin, in the county of Iredell.—By Mr. Hoke, a bill to secure the more perfect administration of justice in certain cases. By Mr. Parham, a bill to repeal an act, passed in the year 1830, entitled an act to prohibit the circulation in this State, after the time therein mentioned, of bank notes under 5 dollars, issued by banks of other States. By Mr. Dishough, a bill to repeal an act, entitled an act fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant lands, passed in 1818 These bills were severely read, the first time, and the three last the first time and passed.

Received a message from the Commons transmitting the following: "A bill to insure the fair valuation of lands in this State, when the same shall be given in for taxation; and proposing it be referred to a joint select committee to be composed of one member from each Congressional district Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Askew,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration that part of the Treasurer's Report which relates to the repair of the State House, and that they report what disposition shall be made of the boud of the contractor for said work, and whether payment shall be made according to the terms of the contract.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Wilkes,

Resolved That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into expediency of effectually preventing slaves from attending reviews, general musters, battalion and company musters, and election grounds; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills read and passed the first time.

By Mr. Barringer, a bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company. To be referred to a select committee.—By Mr. Haywood, a bill to amend an act, passed in 1823, chap. 1, entitled an act, to provide a revenue, &c.

A bill to incorporate the Wilkes County Volunteer Company of Artillery passed its second & third reading.

Mr. Freeman introduced the following resolution:

Resolved That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws relating to slaves hiring their own time as to increase the penalty, and render the fact more susceptible of proof: and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The second balloting for Soliciter of the second judicial district, resulted in the re-election of Stephen Miller.

The following is a statement of the ballotings:

	1st	2d
Miller	88	99
John Singlotary	73	81
Watrus Beckwith	15	withdrawn
Blank	11	

A message from the Senate, agreeing to ballot on Friday next for a Soliciter in the 4th Judicial district.

Mr. Whitaker presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Macon, asking an appropriation in favor of the Tennessee river road. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Calloway presented [illegible] declaring it the opinion of [illegible] that the public lands of [illegible] common property of [illegible] the people respectively; that [illegible] lands have been ceded to the general government by the States, ought to have been and should be applied in accordance with the cession acts; and instructing our members of Congress to use their exertions to effect a fair and equal application of the public lands; which were read, and referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Calloway, Wendt, Seawell, Miller and Thomas, and ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville, Geo. Nov 28, 1831.

To the senate and house of Representatives.

I submit to the General Assembly for its consideration copies of two communications received yesterday, purporting to be signed by Henry Baldwin, Esq. one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to be citations to the State of Georgia, to appear in the Supreme Court on the second Monday in January next to shew cause before that Tribunal, why two several judgments should not be set aside, which have been lately rendered in the superior court of the county of Gwinnett against Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler, for a violation of an existing Law of the State, committed within its jurisdictional limits. Also, a copy of a notice purporting to be signed by Wm. Wirt, and John Sergeant as counsel for Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler, informing me of an intended application to the Supreme Court, for a hearing on Writs of Error filed by those persons.

The obvious object of the proceedings to which this notice and these citations relate, is to call in question and attempt to overthrow that essential jurisdiction of the State in criminal cases, which has been vested by our Constitution in the Superior Courts of the several Counties of this State.

My respect for the Supreme Court of the United States, as a fundamental Department of the Federal Government, induces me to indulge the earnest hope, that no mandate will ever proceed from that Court, attempting or intending to control one of the Sovereign States of this Union in the free exercise of its Constitutional, criminal, primeval jurisdiction. "The powers not delegated by the Constitution to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively." Such a control over our criminal jurisdiction; as these proceedings indicate, it is believed, has not been delegated to the United States, and consequently cannot be acquiesced in or submitted to.

Any attempt to infringe the evident right of a state, to govern the entire population within its Teritorial Limits, and to punish all offences committed against its laws within those Limits, (due regard being had to the cases expressly excepted by the Constitution of the United States) would be a usurpation of power, never granted by the States. Such an attempt whenever made, will challenge the most determined resistance, and if persevered in, will inevitably eventuate in the annihilation of our beloved Union.

In exercising the duties of that department of the Government which devolves on me, I will disregard all unconstitutional regulations of whatever character or origin they may be, and to the best of my abilities, will protect and defend the rights of the State, and the means afforded me to maintain its Laws and Constitution.

We have this day completed the Journal of the Federal Convention. Our readers, therefore, have before them the entire official record of the formation of the Constitution. Had the debates been taken down as they occured, by a stenographer, they would have been of incalculable value, at the present day. In the Journal of a deliberative body, it is not usual to record the speeches and remarks which are made; and, consequently, the reasons assigned for any specific proposition, motion, resolution, or vote, do not appear. During the five months' session of the Convention, much debate must have taken place, and probably not a paragraph, phrase, or word, was introduced into the Constitution, without a complete investigation as to its import. And yet, so uncertain and indefinite is all human language, that in less than half a century, so great a diversity of sentiment prevails as to the meaning of certain expressions in that instrument, that, by one party, the Government established by it, is supposed to be a Confederation of States, possessing limited powers, and by another party, one consolidated State, possessing unlimited powers. Much light could, no doubt, be thrown upon many parts of the proceedings, by a careful and attentive perusal of their contents, and by comparing them with other parts; and [illegible] there are amongst our readers, a number of gentlemen of leisure, who are no doubt conversant with the subject, [illegible] invite them to favor us with their opinions. The Exposition [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] and the Essays of the Federalist, would [illegible] Congress additional light upon [illegible] extension; and never was there a moment since the Government was established, at which the diffusion of light could do more good than at the present.

Bunker of the Constitution.

Depravity vs. the American System.—The ingenuity of our countrymen is constantly at work, to find out methods of cheapening the production of commodities, while the American System is equally struggling to prevent advances from falling. Should the following article be [illegible] so as to bring down the price of leather, we shall hear the wise-acres, who ascribe all improvements to the American System and nothing to the industry, skill, and enterprise of their countrymen, exclaim that the Tariff has brought down the price of leather; although hides are admitted duty free.

"We understand that an important improvement has been made in the process of tanning, by which considerable labor is saved to the manufacturer, and what is of infinitely more consequence to the consumer, the quality of the leather greatly enhanced. It consists in preparing the hides for the reception of the bark, without the aid of lime, which has hitherto been deemed an indispensable concomitant. This is effected by what is technically termed "The Cool Sweating Process," and is said to be less liable to injure the leather than the old mode, weighs heavier, and wares much longer. The potentees are Messrs. Shove and Hunt." *Ib.*

An intelligent friend, who has lately returned from England to New York, writes us thus from the latter place.

"In England, ere long, (say twelve months,) there will be a large tax on property imposed to a certainty. Then the rich will be made to pay for the protection of their stake in the country. The poor will be relieved in a great measure from the burdens imposed through the Excise and Customs, and we shall see Free Trade then existing in a manner which will compel its adoption by other countries in spite of themselves." *b*

It is to the increasing wealth of the manufacturing population and the progress of industry and not to artificial regulations for creating high prices, that this country must look, not only for relief from her present burdens, but for the power of making fresh exertions, whenever her situation may demand them. It is not in the power of any artificial measure to give that real relief to agriculture, or to any other mode of occupation, which can only flow from the increasing activity and unceasing industry of the people *Huskisson.*

We earnestly recommend to our readers of all parties a weekly paper published in this city by Condy Raguet, Esq., called the Banner of the Constitution. They will find in it abundant evidence of the great discontent and danger that have been produced by the tariff:—they will also find free and interesting discussions upon subjects which will be of growing interest long after the tariff shall have been abolished. The man of plain common sense, who is anxious to make himself acquainted with the science of government and the principles upon which the wealth of individuals as well as the prosperity of nations depend, will find in the work matter which is suited to his wants, as well as to those of statesmen and philosophers.

Especially at the present time, when we are about to enter into a new condition of public affairs, upon a contest which if prolonged will be dangerous, no man who has the safety of the Union, and the establishment of sound principles at heart, should be unacquainted with the matters treated of in Mr. Raguet's paper, by distinguished writers in all parts of the country.

The price is five dollars a-year, and may be sent through the mail to the publisher, Condy Raguet, Esq. *Mail.*

The rejection of the Reform Bill, in the House of Lords, has produced a tremendous sensation that has convulsed the entire population of Great Britain and Ireland; and nothing but the daring courage, and invincible patriotism of the present Ministers, could have arrested the revolutionary avalanche that impended over the government of England. The unshaken firmness, and unconquerable spirit, of the premier, and of his matchless colleagues have shivered the sword of revolution which hung suspended over King William's head by a single hair. To these Noblemen he stands indebted for his throne—and to their wise judicious, and liberal measures, must the future historian impute his rescue from the fate of Charles I. But the storm has only been stilled, not stopped, as nothing short of reform will satisfy, as our extracts from the London papers [illegible] The People, who are determined [illegible] vert the hereditary [illegible] mongers and [illegible] ry Bishops [illegible] Vandals of [illegible] ton that unjust [illegible] capacity on [illegible] industry and comfort. Reform must therefore be [illegible] by the vote of these Lords, or effected by the [illegible] of the people; one alternative or the other will inevitably take place ere the lapse of many months. We expect that either event shall be consummated in Ireland.

Irish Shield.

The papers from Missouri have further information respecting the election to Congress. The polls were not numerously attended; but the result of the returns, so far as ascertained, show that Gen. Ashley is elected by a great majority.

A prospectus is issued for establishing at the seat of government a semi-weekly newspaper, to be called the "Republican Herald"—price $5 per annum. It will advocate the election of Mr. Wirt to the Presidency. The first number will be issued as soon as 1500 subscribers shall have been obtained.

Rail Road from Oswego to New York.

James Pumpelley, and others have given notice of their intention to apply to the Legislature for an Incorporation to construct a Rail Road from Oswego to New-York.

Important from Madagascar.—The prisoners at home again.—The Portland Courier says, information has been received in town, that the American prisoners confined at Fredericton were discharged on the 8th inst. having been pardoned by his Excellency, Sir Archibald Campbell, Lieut. Governor, &c. in consequence of a recommendation to that effect from the British minister at Washington.

The November number of the Museum contains, among a mass of interesting matter, a powerful article from Blackwood, entitled, "Opinions of an American Republican on the Reform Bill" founded on a paper in the North American devoted to a consideration of the Prospect of Reform in Europe. The views and suggestions of the American writer are treated with much respect, and acknowledged to be sound, and legitimately derived from unquestionable premises. It is gratifying to witness the change which a few years has wrought in the minds of literary men in Great Britain, concerning the intellectual strength and attainments of Americans.—We see no sneers now in respectable periodicals at our want of genius.—Our books are liberally and fairly reviewed, and a disposition evinced to cultivate and cherish a good understanding.

Middlesex Gazette.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The whole number of students connected with this institution is 404, graduates 168, undergraduates 236. Of the graduates 31 are theological students, 41 law students, and 96 students attending the medical lectures. The College Library for the common use of the whole University, contains 33,000 books the law library 3000, and the Medical 1000—total 37,000. The necesary expenses of an undergraduate for a year, included in the college bills, is 179 dollars. Other expenses vary with the economy of each student.

Wednesday, Nov 30—1 o'clok P. M.

FIRE.—A few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in 2 story brick house 236 Fulton street, the property of Mr. Brinkerhoff, and occupied as a lottery and exchange office. by Mr. Thomas Barker. The roof and interior of the building were entirely destroyed. The flames extended to the house 238, occupied as a butter store by Isreal Cook, where a part of the roof and the room in which a large quantity of brooms were stored, were destroyed. On the other side the fire caught the roof of house 234, occupied by Mr. Kershaw as a grocery store. A considerable quantity of butter which was stored in the cellar of 236 was destroyed. A part of the property was insured in N. River Insurance office.

Before the engines had left this fire, another was discovered in Mill street, in the rear of No. 11. This building was occupied as a chair factory by Mr. Frederick, and is completely destroyed. The building No. 13 which was the property of the congregation of the Synagogue, (Sheareth Israel) was also destroyed.—This latter building was used as a store house by the Messrs. Seaman, Tobias & Co. A large quanity of sugar and other property stored there was destroyed.—The house No. 9. was slightly injured.—One of the side walls of house No. 11 fell against the side of the Synagogue, but the latter building has sustained but little damage. *Cour. & Engr.*

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

DECEMBER 6, 1831.

Legislature. The [illegible] seems to be doing but [illegible] two which we have seen in the Constitutionalist, we rather [illegible] more at their old tricks, [illegible] spending the money [illegible] instead of attending [illegible] their constituents. By a vote [illegible] another column of our paper it will be seen that they have contrived to consume time enough upon unprofitable matter enough upon [illegible] but seem to be doing nothing in the way of removing it. There have been, since our last, two or three ineffectual ballotings for a solicitor for this district. The discussion of the appropriation bill has been postponed Its fate is very uncertain.

There has been several secret Clay meetings in this place lately. We expect since Mr. Alexander has gone to the Baltimore Convention, that their object was to second the Randolph nomination of that gentleman. Why were not their proceedings had in broad and open day? Why so secret? But we suppose this is republicanism, according to the construction put upon that term by the Nationals. We always thought before, that every thing which bore the name of Republican was done in the face of day so that every body might see what was going on. But having learned our lessons of Republicanism, from fathers of our church, we find that in these consistent and enlightened times, we are unable to keep pace with the alterations which are made in the creed of that church. Nor shall we trouble ourselves much about these "*new fangled*" notions. We are content with knowing the Republicanism of Jefferson, Sam Adams, & Patrick Henry.

Shortly after the meeting of the friends of Internal Improvement which was holden in this place on the 3d ult, a piece appeared in the columns of the Yadkin and Catawba Journal signed "Spectator" the object of which was to create the impression that, that meeting was got up, for party purposes. Knowing who the author was—,knowing that he was not a "Spectator" nor even a citizen of the State we would not tickle his vanity by even noticing his incundos. But having seen the piece copied into a Fayetteville paper, we will now barely say of the piece that it contains insinuations which facts will not bear its author out in maintaining. That meeting was not got up for party purposes. The individual who made the first move upon that subject is a quiet retired and honest citizen of this place, who never has nor never can be made to enter into any political cabal, for the promotion of any party scheme. What he did, he did from the purest motives,--from a noble state pride. And all the attempts of Mr. Spectator cannot prove the contrary. The motives which influenced the writer are too well known, for his piece to have the effect which he hoped it would viz: of sowing discord among the friends of public improvements in this State. We will drop Mr. Spectator by advising him the next time he sails to inform himself a little on his route before he starts, and hoist his own colors.

Mr. Calhoun — This distinguished Statesman passed through Raleigh, on the 2nd inst. A public dinner was tendered him by the members of the legislature, which he declined. He was compelled to hasten to Washington to attend to public duties.

☞ A very large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Carteret County took place on the 26th Nov. for the purpose of seconding the efforts of the friends of public improvements, in this part of the State, to arouse the public upon the subject of Internal Improvements, and for instructing their representatives to vote for a convention. We will publish the entire proceedings of this meeting in our next.

[illegible] agreement with Mr. Clay is [illegible] Almost every public officer, (appointed or elected by the legislature) are indebted [illegible] of their friends, whose pretensions, called them to the different [illegible] for their elections. In the discharge of their official duties, it is [illegible] frequently the case, that they are interfering with the members elect for the promotion of some favorite, or for the attainment of some political scheme, the advancement of their unhallowed" ambition. These are facts which cannot be concealed. And it behooves the people who desire purity in their [illegible] purity in their public officers [illegible] purity in the whole body politic to look to it. We have done our duty, we have printed out the evil: It is their duty to apply the remedy. Who has not heard the man of honest merit while confined at home earning for himself and family an honest livelihood, defamed by the tongue of the slanderer whose office has given him the means of moving from county to county to [illegible]? Who has not seen dangerous political measures carried on in this way? Who has not trembled for the purity of his country's administrators? What good citizen will not use all his influence to check the nefarious practice. Was this the case in the days of our ancestors—in those days when honesty was thought to be the best policy—in those days when any thing like intrigue was put down as an enemy to the people's rights? No. And we hope it will not much longer be the case.

William Gaston has been elected as the representative of the town of Newbern in the General Assembly, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles G. Spaight, by a majority of *one vote* over Charles B. Shephard, a young man of fine talents and sound Republican principles. Some of our cotemporaries, professing to be Republicans, look upon this as a very fortunate thing. For our part we look upon it as just the reverse. We have Federalism enough in our legislature already.

It is said that the election will be contested.

The legislature of South Carolina met on monday last. We have received the message of Governor Hamilton. It is written in his usual chaste and eloquent style. He does not recommend the legislature to nullify the Tariff laws now but thinks it best to wait until after this session of Congress, which he thinks will redress the grievances of the South.

The ill fated city of Augusta has been visited by another awful conflagration. The fire took place on the 29th November. The loss is not certain, but it is at least $60.000. Most of the property burnt was insured.

The eloquent and finished sermon delivered in this place, several weeks since, by Mr. Hammet, will long be remembered by those who heard it. The impression made upon the minds of his hearers, of the religious, as well as the irreligious caste, cannot speedily be removed. Perhaps no part of his sermon made so vivid a stamp upon the imagination as the peroration. It was strikingly grand and beautiful. In reading a speech made lately by Lord Brougham upon the reform bill, we were forcibly struck with the exact similitude of the conclusion of the two discourses. If there be any preference, it is certainly on the side of this gifted Minister of the Gospel. We regret that it was not in our power to procure that sermon, particularly the peroration, for publication. All who heard it will admit that the following extract from Lord Brougham's speech is the very type of that part of Mr. Hammet's. It reads thus:

My Lords, beware of standing out on this sacred subject. You may obstruct—you may put off the day—you may give a temporary life to the borough jobber, and postpone the elective franchise to the greatest towns of the realm; but, my Lords, that delay will have no effect in raising the respect of this house, and in conciliating the affections of the people of this country. (Hear.) My Lords, I wish you, because I belong to you—because I am a good subject of the King—because I am a friend to my country—but, above all, because my whole life has been devoted to obtain, confirm, and perpetuate peace abroad and at home—I wish you, may, by all

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Our duty as a public Journalist,—as one who is placed upon the citadel to warn the people of the aparoach of danger, to guard their rights, their liberties, and their privileges from invasion,—compels us to notice a practice which has been carried to an alarming extent; We allude to the practice which is but too prevalent among our public officers of using their offices as a means of effecting some political end. This practice must have been observed by every one the least conversant with our political system. No office in the gift of the legislature has been meeted out for many years to merit

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[illegible] *Nullifiers* and *anti-Nullifiers* [illegible] certain times, every thing concerning the relative powers of the Federal and State Governments excites unusual interest. By the subjoined article, from the Tioga County Gazette, it appears that the exclusive right of a State to punish in her own courts offences against her own laws, has been made the subject of discussion in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

From the Tioga County Gazette.

Mr. Sheriff: It will be recollected, that about the first of April, 1829, William Price and Henry Fessner, citizens of Maryland, each commenced seven suits in the United States District Court, against the same number of persons citizens of this county, to recover the penalty of $500, inflicted by an act of Congress upon any person who shall rescue a fugitive from labor or service from the custody of the persons to whom such service is due, or his agent, having seized the fugitive in pursuance of the authority given by said act. I attended at the October term of said Court, which commenced on the 3d instant, at Williamsport; and, as an account of the proceedings of those suits might be interesting to many of your readers, I subjoin the following:

The cause of Price vs. Hunt came on for trial on the 3d instant the Hon Thos. Irwin presiding. The defendant, in a special plea, had set forth that the plaintiff, instead of seizing the fugitive in question, himself, pursuant to the authority given by the act of Congress, had applied for a warrant from a Justice of the Peace, and had placed it in the hands of the sheriff of Tioga County: And that the Sheriff had seized the fugitive, in pursuance of the warrant and under the authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania; the rescue, if any such were in fact committed by the defendant, was from the Sheriff and not from the Plaintiff, and the offence was committed against the process and laws of the State, and punishable in the State Courts. The facts set forth in this plea were denied in the replication by the plaintiff's attorney: but it came out in the evidence from the plaintiff's first witness that the replication was false, and the defendants plead true in all that related to the seizure by the Sheriff. The defendant's counsel objected to any evidence of a rescue from the Sheriff under the "issue joined" in which he was charged with a rescue from plaintiff, and not from the Sheriff. In the argument of this objection a great deal of learning and ability were displayed, by J. B. Anthony, Esq. of Lycoming County, and Ellis Lewis, Esq. of Bradford, counsel for defendant. and A. V. Parsons, Esq. of Lycoming, for plaintiff. There was a portion of Lewis's argument which excited unusual interest involving the principle that a State has the exclusive right to punish her citizens for offences against her own laws, in her courts. The powers of the Federal Government, and State Rights, were defined with a clearness that showed a perfect acquaintance with the subject. He enforced his views with a bold and fearless eloquence, which, while it recognized the Judiciary as the tribunal to decide questions of this nature, maintained the sovereignty of the States over all matters not expressly delegated to the Federal Government, by reasoning clear and unanswerable.

The evidence offered by the plaintiff was rejected, and his counsel asked leave to amend his pleadings so as to admit the evidence. This motion was resisted by William Cox Ellis, Esq. in a speech of great ability; but it was granted on payment of costs, and the cause was continued The same order was made in nine other causes—four of which were brought for the same cause of action; and the remaining five for the alledged rescue of one other fugitive.

The costs in all may probably be estimated at $300—a smart penalty for unsoundness in pleading!;

Counsels for plaintiffs, Francis C. Campbell and A. V. Parsons Esqs.—for defendants, J. B. Anthony, William Cox Ellis, and Ellis Lewis, Esqs.

Justice to Mr. Parsons requires the remark, that he had no concern with the blunder in the pleadings which resulted in the payment of cost by plaintiff. O. P. Q.

MARRIED in this County on Thursday evening last by Henry S. Parker Esq. Mr. Joseph Blackwell to Miss Angelina Howard, daughter of Benjamin Howard, Esq.

[illegible] *Depository.*

The [illegible] Auxiliary Tract Society, [illegible] their depository a new supply of [illegible] embracing all the Society's publications from No. 1 to 288—Which will be sold at the present Societys prices viz. 13 pages for 1 cent, or 1300 pages for $1.

ALSO ON HAND,

16	Bound Volumes, 2 vols,	$ 44cts. per. vol
10	Persuasives to early piety	32
30	Gems, Sacred Poetry	18
2	do morocco.	37½
10	Daily Text	12½
2	do morocco	31
10	Masons Crumbs	12½
2	do morocco,	31
10	Dew Drops	10
3	do morocco,	25
100	Hand Bib'e	1.00
3	Doddridge's Rise & Progress	37½
2	Baxter's Saints Rest	37½
200	1st Series Children's Books,	50
200	2d do.	1 00
100	3d do	1.50
50	4th do	1 75
50	5th do	1.50
1	Bell Children's Vol.	1.00

MICHAEL BROWN, Agent.

Dec. 9th 1831.

FRESH SUPPLY.

THE Subscriber has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of Ladies' Prunella BOOTS; Ladies' half laced do; Ladies' neat quality of Seal Skin SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S Opera BOOTS, which with his stock already on hand, renders his assortment very complete.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, Dec 8th 1831 4w3f

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO or THREE apprentices to the Carriage Making business, of good moral character, from twelve to sixteen years of age, will be taken by

1tf HARRIS & SHAVER.

Salisbury N C.

HIRING OF NEGROES.

WILL be hired at the Court House door, in Salisbury on Monday the 2nd day of January next the year

SEVEN OR EIGHT,

Likely Negroes,

belonging to the estate of Frederick Ford dec'd

ALSO,

at the same time and place will be SOLD a likely young NEGRO BOY, about twenty one years of age of good moral character belonging to said Estate. The said boy is stout and healthy and a good Farmer's Carpenter. Terms made known on the day of sale 4t4

JOHN FORD *Admr*

ATTENTION,

SALISBURY BLUES

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Saturday in January next, for the purpose of electing a Captain and other officers. By order of the Commandant.

4t4 B. CRAIGE. *Adjt.*

ATTENTION

ROWAN TROOP

Of Cavalry,

YOU will parade in the Town of Salisbury, on the first Saturday in January next, for the purpose of electing a second Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut Mooring. By order of the Capt.

4t4 JOHN LEAZER O S.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Geo Savitz, dec'd., are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. N PARTEE, A. COWAN } *Executors.*

Dec. 6th, 1831 3t3

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

In Equity Oct. Term, 1831.

CHRISTIAN LESH Administrator of Geo. Hauser, dec'd. vs. S. T. Hauser, & others: } Original Bill, to subject lands to the payment of debts.

IN this case it being shewn to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel T Hauser, one of the defendants in this case does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, that unless he appear at our next court of Equity, to be holden for Stokes County, at the Court House in Germanton on the third monday after the fourth monday in March next and plead answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him, and the cause set down for hearing exparte.—Copy from minutes.

6t3 JOHN C. BLUM, C. M.

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK [illegible]

SONG OF MARION'S MEN—BY W. CULLEN BRYANT.

The exploits of Gen. FRANCIS MARION, the famous partizan warrior of S. C. form an interesting portion of the annals of the American revolution. The British troops were so harrassed by the irregular warfare which he kept up at the head of a few daring followers, that they sent an officer to remonstrate with him for not coming into the open field and fighting, to use their expression, "like a gentleman and a Christian."

Our band is few, but true and tried,
Our leader frank and bold;
The British soldier trembles
When Marion's name is told.
Our fortress is the good green wood,
Our tent the cypress tree;
We know the forest round us,
As seamen know the sea.
We know its wilds of thorny vines,
Its glades of reedy grass,
Its safe and silent islands
Within the dark morass.

Woe to the English soldiery
That little dread us near!
On them shall light, at midnight,
A strange and sudden fear:
When waking to their tents on fire
They grasp their arms in vain,
And they who stand to face us
Are beat to earth again;
And they who fly in terror, deem
A mighty host behind,
And hear the tramp of thousands,
Upon the hollow wind.

Then sweet the hour that brings release
From danger and from toil:
We talk the battle over,
And share the battle's spoil.
The woodland rings with laugh and shout,
As if a hunt were up,
And woodland flowers are gathered
To crown the victor's cup.
With merry songs we cheer the wind
That in the pine top grieves,
And slumber long and sweetly,
On beds of oaken leaves.

Well knows the fair and friendly moon
The band that MARION leads—
The glitter of their rifles,
The scampering of their steeds,
'Tis life our fiery barbs to guide
Across the moonlight plains;
'Tis life to feel the night wind
That lifts their tossing manes.
A moment in the British camp—
A moment—and away
Back to the pathless forest,
Before the peep of day.

Grave men there are by broad Santee,
Grave men with hoary hairs,
Their hearts are all with MARION,
For MARION are their prayers.
And lovely ladies greet our band,
With kindliest welcoming,
With smiles like those of summer,
And tears like those of spring.
For them we wear these trusty arms,
And lay them down no more
Till we have driven the Briton,
Forever, from our shore.

VARIETY.

TALENT.

"All women, almost, are captivated by talent; especially those for whose pleasure, in particular, its possessor may exert it. Nothing can be more flattering; and flattery is the key to all hearts. Want of a handsome person, or even good looks, is for the most part forgotten, willingly pardoned in the man of talent. The eye of woman does not require to be dazzled as well as her mind; (I speak of general instances.) The same cannot be said with respect to virtuous qualities. In so much higher esteem does human vanity hold talent than virtue. Good looks, combined with the vapid intellect, will win few women unless they are equally vapid with the object of their admiration."

Logical Illustration.—A layman in Providence, who occasionally exhorted at evening meetings, thus expressed his belief in the existence of the Deity:—"Brethren, I am just as certain that there is a Supreme Being, as I am that there is flour in Alexandria—and that I know for certain, as I yesterday received from there a lot of three hundred bbls. fresh superfine, which I will sell as low as any other person in town.

New Bedford Gazette.

"These too lines, that look so solemn,
Were just put here to fill the column.

[illegible] RENCE.

[illegible] the public, as
[illegible] MERCHANT,
[illegible] AGENT,
[illegible] commodious ware-
[illegible] Canton and other pro-
[illegible] and respectfully solicits a liberal advance
[illegible] when requested. He will occupy
[illegible] of the Brick Tenements East of the
[illegible]'s Hotel. A constant supply of

GROCERIES

will be kept on hand, and all orders from the country punctually attended to.

Fayetteville, Dec. [illegible] 1831 600

GOODMAN'S HOTEL.

HAS been removed for a short time to the House in the rear of his new establishment which is yet in an unfinished state. He is prepared to afford usual accommodations to his friends and old customers.

3t2 JOS. GOODMAN

Camden, S. C

New Goods!

DANIEL E. CREES is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of SPINNING and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

600

VALUABLE

Catawba Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to a petition filed in the Court of Equity for Lincoln county, by Isaac W. Hayne, Harriet Eloisa and Sarah Hayne, infants, by their Guardian, and in obedience to a decree of said Court, I shall sell, at Public Auction, before the Court House door in Lincolnton, on the 17th day of January next, (being Tuesday of the County Court,) a valuable Tract of Land, lying in said county, near the Buffalo Shoals, on the Catawba river, containing about 220 acres.

The above land is represented to be first rate as to soil, and well timbered, with a small improvement, and about 25 or 30 acres of fresh cleared ground.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm would do well to view the premises, and attend the sale.

Conditions—one and two years credit bond and approved security required.

By order of the Court.

JNO. D HOKE. *Clerk and Master*

Nov 15, 1831 6t9

Joseph Conrad,

CABINET MAKER.

INFORMS the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he has commenced the Cabinet Business on main street a few doors east of the Court House, where he will be happy to attend to all orders for work in his line. Those who may want Furniture, would do well to call and see his. He has several pieces now finished, and intends to keep a general assortment on hand, made of Mahogany and Maple, Walnut, &c.

Having a large supply of the above timber on hand, well seasoned, he assures all who may favour him with their patronage, that he will make them good substantial work, and at prices to correspond with the times. Orders for furniture will be promptly attended to by Nathan Parks, who attends to this establishment, or myself in Lexington, Davidson County.

8t9 *Salisbury December* 1st. 1831.

☞ FEMALE SCHOOL. ☜

THE health of the female teacher in Statesville is so far restored as to justify the belief that the exercises of the School in that place will be renewed on the first day of January. Branches taught, and terms of tuition as formerly

8t9 M. A CALDWELL.

THE Subscribe proposes to open a schoo in Salisbury N. C. on Monday the 2nd o January 1832.

Rates of Tuition—For the various branches of an English Education $6 per session (of five months)

For all the branches, of a classical Education preparatory to admission into College $15 per session.

5t6 ROBERT ALLISON.

GOOD WRITING PAPER

FOR Sale here by the quire or ream.—*Cheap for Cash.*

Blanks of Every Description for sale here

Dr. A. Bl[illegible]

From Hanover to Europe, and [illegible] adapted

RESPECTFULLY [illegible] the public, has located himself [illegible] Hotel, in Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C. for practice. His professional [illegible] Europe, particularly in the Hospital after the [illegible] Waterloo, and his attendance on Ship [illegible] on [illegible] America, for [illegible] under [illegible] attention.

[illegible] I, the [illegible] of the ship Amphitrite, from [illegible]am, lately arrived at this city with three hundred passengers, herewith certify that Dr. A. Blumeneau, during the long voyage of 75 days, has treated the sick with the greatest care, and has proved himself in every respect, as a very humane man, and a skilful physician; and that out of seventy six, only two have died on the voyage.

FREDERICK RIDER.

PHILADELPHIA, &c.

I certify that the foregoing is correctly printed from the original Certificate, which is regularly attested before a Notary Public of Philadelphia.

BURTON CRAIGE, Editor, Salisbury N. C.

Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, well formed, he Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself *Nicodemus*, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hope in Iredell County, North Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13tf

JACOB REINHARDT. *Jailor.*

BEEF IN MARKET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he *now has* and intends *hereafter* to have *good* beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pay the highest cash prices for good mountain beeves, at any time.

85tf CHARLES L. BOWERS.

$25 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th of April last, a negro Girl about 27 years of age, of yellow complexion, with a scar above her eye. Said Girl has an only female child in Chatham county, belonging to a gentleman by the name of Hiram Clarke.

She is in the habit of passing herself under the appellation of Free Louisa. She will no doubt endeavor to get into the neighborhood of her daughter, if she is not under the direction of some white person, which is more than probable, as there are circumstances which induce me to believe so.

The above reward will be given to any person who shall return the said girl to me, or lodge her in any jail so that I get her; and fifty dollars will be given to any one who shall detect the person harbouring her, so that he may be brought to justice. 5t1 LEWIS GILL.

Lancasterville, S. C Oct 1831

ESTATE OF DANIEL CLARY Dec'd.

HAVING qualified, at November Sessions of Rowan County Court, as Administrator of the Estate of the late Daniel Clary, dec'd., I hereby request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come foward and make immediate payment.

JAS. DOUGHERTY, *Admr. with the W. anex'd*
Nov. 25th, 1831.
99tf

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for thirty seven shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank, of North Carolina, in the name of Thomas Oakes, sen of Rowan County N C. having been mislaid, Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WILLIAM W LONG,
Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS OAKES, sen., decd.
12t10

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

New & D[illegible]able,

Fall & Win[illegible]

HACKETT & LEE[illegible] receiving and opening a [illegible] supply of desirable Fall and Winter [illegible] purchased with great care in Philadelphia and New York. Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in stores in this part of the country, all of which they are determined to sell very cheap.

Those wishing to pur[illegible] do well to call & examine [illegible] bear prices and [illegible]

Norvell, 6t [illegible]

State of North [illegible]olina,

WILKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

OCTOBER SESSIONS, 1831.

NEWEL FORTNER and others vs Brinsly Barns and others: Petition for a distributive share. Whereas it is made to appear to the Court that Edward Barns, James Barns, Joshua Barns, Elijah Barns, Susannah Barns, Elizabeth Fortner, Alice Barns and Robert Mitchell or some of them are non residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given for six weeks in the Western Carolinian to said non residents that they be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wilkes at the Court-House in Wilkesboro' on the fifth Monday in January next, then and there, to make themselves parties to said petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to them and judgment and decree entered accordingly.

6t4 R. MARTIN, c. w. c. c.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26. 831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 93tf

J. B. C

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH*.

JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REEVES the Post-Master, will who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

ADMINISTRATORS SALE

WILL be sold, in this County on Monday the 26th of December next at the dwelling house of the late William Crosby dec'd.

SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES,

the property of said deceased. Also, at the same time and place, a number of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, a quantity of Corn and Wheat, all the household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils &c.—A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required.

3t1 JAMES CROSBY, *Adm'r.*

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

Saddlers

AND

Harness-Make[illegible]

THE [illegible] wishing to [illegible] Makers of [illegible] respectfully [illegible] habits.

JOHN W. BRITON,
[illegible] & BAKER.

[illegible] 92tf

[illegible]LTED

[illegible] the ensuing year from *thirty* to *forty* dollars per [illegible]. Men and Women, to work at the Gold Mine, on Beaver Dam Creek, Montgomery Co.—Apply to the subscriber at W. H Slaughter's Hotel, Salisbury,—or to Mr Rolland Harris's, Beaver Dam.

3t1 JOHN POWEL.

THE PLANTER'S AND FARMER'S ALMANACK'S,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1832,

CALCULATED for the Meredian of Salem, N. C. just received and for sale at this Office. Price 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen.

To the Public.

J SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON having dissolved their partnership in the business establishment of Cheraw. All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims to present them for payment.

Business continued as heretofore by Brandon and Scott at Wadesboro' where can be had for cash or country produce in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods Groceries &c. on the most liberal terms.

Oct. 22*nd* 1831. } J. SCOTT,
94tf } A. W. BRANDON.

J SCOTT having bought out the interest of A. W. Brandon in their concern (Scott & Brandon,) at Cheraw, will be happy to supply all who may want Goods on good terms, either by wholesale or retail with Dry Goods and Groceries of every description. In all instances selling for Cash or country produce. The highest market price will be given for country produce in Cash or exchange for Goods.

JNO. SCOTT.

October 22. 1831. 94tf

All produce intended for the Charleston market or to pass through the hands of H. W. Conner & Co. Charleston will be carefully stored and forwarded also packages of every kind from any quarter of the world received and forwarded to order by JNO. SCOTT. *Agent at Cheraw of* H. W CONNER & Co.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April*, 1st 1828. 1

WILL be offered for sale on the 13th of Dec. next, at the late Residence of Norman Owings dec'd. One negro boy named Jack, some corn and all the rest of the property belonging to said Estate. Due attendance and terms made known on the day of sale by me. 3t1

W. MONROE, *Admr. with the will annexed*

November 22*d* 1831.

W. J. JONES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th. 1831. 92tf

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office. 186tf